PENDER COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

1962 ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Burgaw, North Carolina

F O R E W O R D

The office personnel of the Pender County ASCS are happy to give to the farmers, businessmen, and all interested persons of Pender County, a summary of our ASCS activities for the year of 1962. This report is prepared for the purpose of familiarizing the public with programs which the ASCS administers, and some of the accomplishments of each program.

ASCS is an organization developed for the purpose of achieving the greatest possible protection and improvement of the natural resources of the farms of our Nation. The goal of this organization at all times is to assure the farmers a fair share of the National Income. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program is a farmer's program, adapted to farmer's needs.

To administer this program successfully the cooperation of the farmer is needed, in addition to the united efforts of the National Office, State Office, and County Office, The County ASCS Office is responsible for field administration, and keeping the farmers informed of all changes in the administration of the program.

It is our responsibility to make the most from what we have. We are all the stewards of our Nation's farmland. Federal Programs provided to help us meet our obligations as stewards of the soil should be used to the fullest possible extent! This report is directed to you who are engaged in other work even more than to the farmer. We feel that the conservation of our farmland and forest resources is of vital concern to the man in the factory and office as much as the person who tills the soil.

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C O U N T Y C O M M I T T E E

The purpose of the county committee is to direct the administration of all ASCS Programs, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Sugar Act of 1948, the Soil Bank Act, and any amendments to such Acts, and such other acts of Congress as the Secretary of Agriculture or Congress may designate. The county committee is assisted by the community committee and other personnel employed by the county committee in carrying out the duties of ASCS.

People elected community committeemen elect each year the county committee composed of three regular members and two alternate members.

County Committeemen for the year 1962 are as follows:

Jack M. Woodcock.....Chairman

A. D. Lanier.....Vice-Chairman

Roy M. Thomas.....Regular Member

James Moore.....First Alternate

Thomas S. Cowan.....Second Alternate

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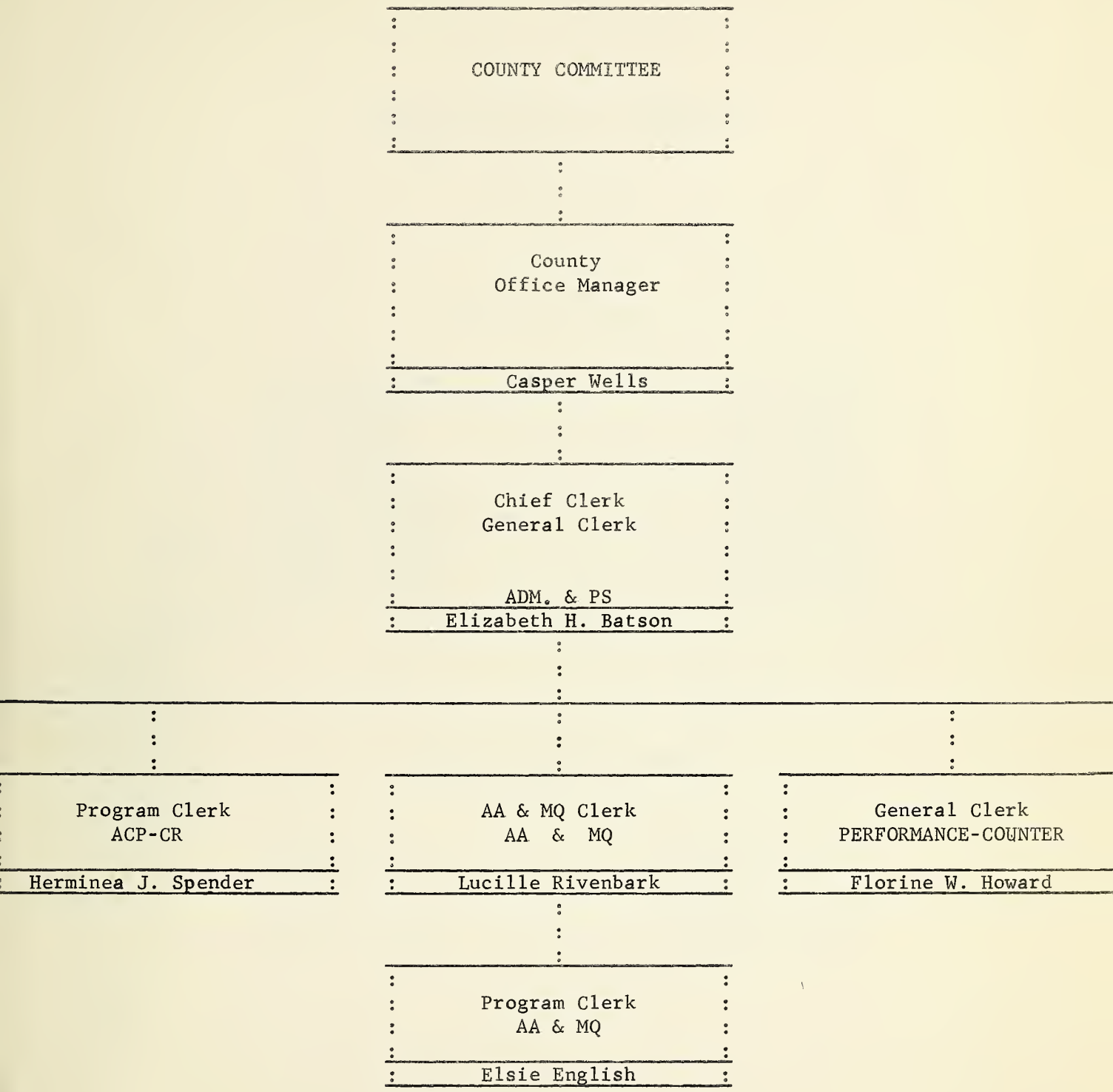
DISTRICT FARMER FIELDMAN

William H. Byrd

PENDER COUNTY ASCS ORGANIZATION



P E R F O R M A N C E S U P E R V I S O R

Samuel T. Blanton, Jr.

ASSISTANT PERFORMANCE SUPERVISOR

Floyd W. Dale

R E P O R T E R S

Julian Anderson
W. Lawrence Chadwick
Wayne Cowan
I. L. Dunlap
Bill Eakins
Detrea Henderson
George Robert Johnson
Fredrick Kessler
Leslie Lee
Johnny McIntyre
Amos Mills
Billy Newton
Sam Padgett
Armenius Pigford
Billy Savage
Louis Sawyer
Tim Turner
Eugene Wells
Leonard Wells
Lincoln Wells

TEMPORARY OFFICE PERSONNEL

Elna Batson.....General Clerk
Cherry Futreal.....Planimeter Clerk
Judy Futch.....Planimeter Clerk
Merle Meadows.....Planimeter Clerk
Stella Vdovich.....Planimeter Clerk
Bessie Wells.....Planimeter Clerk

1962 ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

BURGAW UPPER

Thomas Cowan
Paul N. Rivenbark
Freeman Wells

BURGAW LOWER

Hugh Overstreet
John Leimone
Wiley Batson

CANETUCK

B. Z. Corbett
Haley Marshall
Albert Anderson

CASWELL

James V. Eakins
Frank Johnson
Maurice Kelly, Jr.

COLUMBIA UPPER

Paul Wells
Carlis Cockman
James Moore

COLUMBIA LOWER

A. C. Bond
George H. Highsmith
David Kelly

GRADY

L. H. Caison
Franklin Newton
Fred White

HOLLY UPPER

Jasper Pierce
I. E. Raynor
Denver Hollingsworth

HOLLY LOWER

Billy King
Donald Lanier
H. L. Saunders

LONG CREEK

Tim Rivenbark
DeLeon Fennell
Charles Highsmith

ROCKY POINT

R. L. Batts
Kaywood W. Sparkman
A. A. McLendon

TOPSAIL UPPER

Woodie Batts
T. E. Batson
E. N. Sidbury

TOPSAIL LOWER

N. C. Thomas
R. L. Foy
J. H. Garrason

UNION UPPER

E. L. English, Jr.
Jessie D. Mills
Armenius Pigford

UNION LOWER

O. E. Pate
Hank McGowan
Clifton Hardison

INFORMATION

Public relations is a very important phase of our work and we are ever conscious of the good that can be accomplished through public relations.

During the year of 1962, in addition to directly administering the farm programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pender County ASCS Office has endeavored to tell the people what we have done, how we have done it, why it was necessary and what benefits have been obtained. The county committee, community committee, and office personnel do everything within their power to keep all farmers currently advised on the programs administered by ASCS.

During the year of 1962, the Pender County ASCS Office mailed out 44 weekly newsletters, 4 spot announcements were made over Radio Station WLSE, Wallace, N. C. In addition, the Pender Chronicle published 83 news releases in 1962. Four talks were made to farm organizations and clubs..

In July, 1962, the Pender County ASCS held "Open House" for our farmers and friends to visit us, inspect our office, and see our equipment.

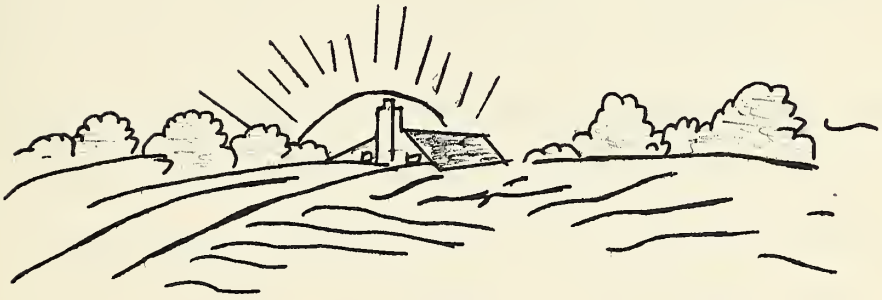
Out of county visitors included: Mr. A. P. Hassell, Jr., State Executive Director; Mr. Weldon Denny, Chief of Administrative Division; Mr. B. L. Foil, Administrative Assistant; Mr. C. E. Borum, State Office Representative; Mr. E. W. Avent, Chief Price Support Division, and Mrs. Avent; Fieldman of District No. 3, Mr. W. H. Byrd. County offices represented were: Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, and Cumberland.

By endeavoring to maintain good public relations, we feel that we have accomplished one of our main objectives.

AGRICULTURAL

CONSERVATION

PROGRAM



The soil and water resources of the farm and ranch lands of our Nation must be protected and conserved. This is essential in order that farms and ranches will continue to have the capacity to produce sufficient food and other raw materials to meet the future needs of the Nation.

All the people of this Nation, not the farmers and ranchers alone, have a stake in, and a part of the responsibility for protecting and conserving, our farm and ranch lands. Recognizing this, the Congress appropriates funds to share with farmers and ranchers the cost of carrying out needed soil and water conservation measures. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means of making this Federal Cost-sharing available to farmers and ranchers.

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Pender County's allocation for the 1962 AC Program was $ 48,801.00. Of this amount, $2,079.05 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, $324.00 to the Forest Service to pay for the technical services performed for the Pender County AC Program. The farmers used approximately $44,422.04 which represents 600 farms taking advantage of the AC assistance.

PRACTICE	NO. FARMS PARTICIPATING	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE
Permanent Cover - Other	166	435	10,810
Incr. Rotation Cover	2	11	259
Liming Materials	130	1120	8,850
Tree Planting - Forest	16	128	1,707
Livestock Dams	12	12	1,087
Timber Stand Improvement	7	52	500
Sod Waterways	1	8	8
Terracing	1	9	7
Open Drainage	45	281	7,123
Enclosed Drains	36	139	7,201
Winter Cover	279	2360	5,117
Summer Cover	88	706	1,412

Number of Farms	600
Farmland	67,414
Cropland	25,309
Non-crop Pasture	153
Net Cost-share before adjustment	44,081
Amount of adjustment for small cost-share increase	5,270
Gross cost-share to farmers	49,351

PRICE SUPPORT

Government price support programs are administered by ASCS to aid the farmer in obtaining a fair price for what he produces and to promote orderly marketing.

ASCS county offices are authorized to make warehouse and farm storage loans as well as enter into purchase agreements with eligible producers of grains. In 1962 the Pender County ASCS Office disbursed one farm stored loan in the amount of $ 1,090.76 for 814 bu. of corn at the support rate of $ 1.34 per bu.

The price support program on cotton is carried out by ASCS through the making of warehouse stored loans to eligible producers. In the absence of warehouse space, ASCS may make loans on farm-stored cotton.

A loan program on farm-stored cottonseed is available through ASCS county offices to eligible farmers. A purchase program is also available for direct purchases from producers and for purchases from participating ginners.

Peanut support is available through loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers and also through direct loans to peanut producers. All work in connection with loans which are made direct to farmers is done by State and county ASC committeemen.

Tobacco support is available through tobacco loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to cooperative associations of farmers which, in turn, make advances to eligible producers either directly or through auction warehouses.

FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

Since 1949, ASCS county offices have operated a loan program on storage and drying equipment. To help farmers to provide facilities for storing commodities to be placed under price support, loans are made available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and mobile drying equipment. Under these loans farmers can borrow up to 85 percent of the cost of new storage bins, excluding the cost of erection, and up to 95 percent of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile drying equipment. Loans on farm storage facilities are repayable in four equal annual installments and loans on dryers are repayable in three equal annual instalments. These loans bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum.

SUMMARY OF FARM STORAGE FACILITY AND
MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS DISBURSED

January 1, 1962 -- November 30, 1962

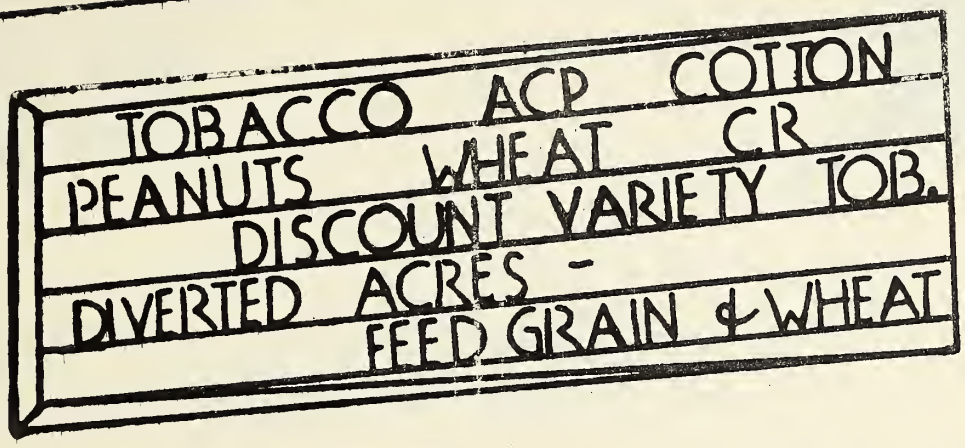
FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS

1.	Number of loans disbursed during period	4
2.	Capacity of loans during period	30,386
3.	Amount of loans disbursed during period	$ 10,273.16

MOBILE DRYING EQUIPMENT LOANS

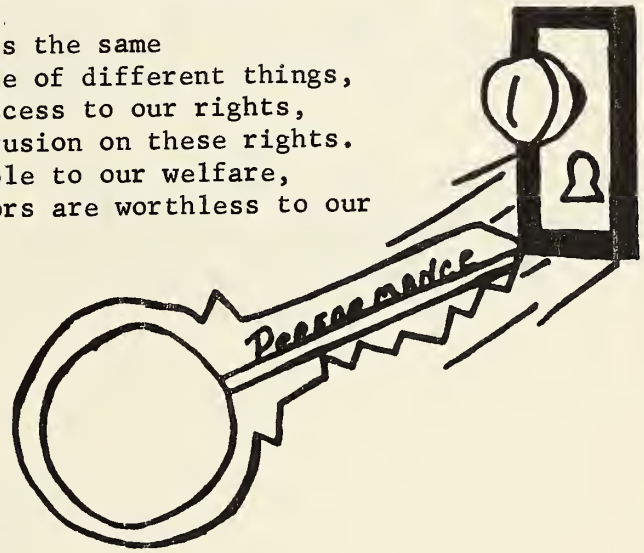
1.	Number of loans disbursed during period	3
2.	Amount of loans disbursed during period	$ 5,116.73

PERFORMANCE



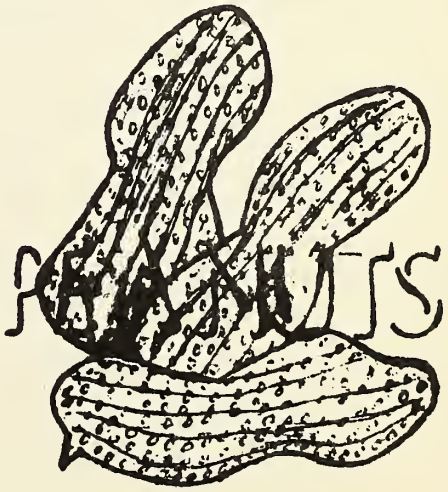
The Riddle of Two Keys

Their meaning is the same
But they're made of different things,
Both provide access to our rights,
and forbid intrusion on these rights.
Both are valuable to our welfare,
but without doors are worthless to our
welfare.



Compliance with ASCS Programs is a vital element in their effectiveness. In order to determine compliance, approximately 23 men made an estimated 4,000 farm visits and measured approximately 20,000 acres of commodities under one or more ASCS Programs. In addition the excess acreage of crops was measured, also ACP practices were spot checked by performance. While performance would have no place without ASCS Programs, it is the key to complete administration of these programs.

PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS



The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as enacted on February 6, 1938, contained the first authorization for our present acreage allotment and marketing quota program. The Act authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts and rice. Prior to 1959 the Act also permitted acreage allotments on corn. However, as a result of the Agricultural Act of 1958 and a vote by farmers in the commercial corn area, acreage allotments and a commercial corn producing area were not established for 1959 and subsequent crops of corn.

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were designed as a means of keeping supplies of agricultural commodities in line with demand. Marketing quotas must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum before they may be placed in effect. Marketing quotas are administered by use of farm acreage allotments; however, acreage allotments are required by law for some commodities even though marketing quotas are not in effect. This is necessary in order to determine the farm's eligibility for price support when quotas are not in effect.

Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas are administered as follows:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture determines the amount of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat or rice needed and proclaims this as the quota or allotment.

2. This amount is divided among the states and counties generally on the basis of the past history of growing the commodity.

3. Each farmer receives his share of the national quotas as an acreage allotment based on the production history of the farm.

4. The crop planted on the farm is measured to determine whether or not the farmer is within his allotment.

5. A marketing card is issued to identify the commodity when the farmer goes to market.

TOBACCO

Pender County had 1691 farms in 1962 with an established flue-cured tobacco allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 3,412.08 acres. The average tobacco allotment was 2.02 acres.

There were 1485 farms harvesting tobacco in 1962. These producers harvested a total of 3,328.75 acres. There was quite a loss of income from the 83.33 acres of tobacco which was not planted in 1962.

Tobacco is considered as one of the major sources of income to farmers in our county. 1962 was a favorable year for tobacco in Pender County. Our farmers received an income of approximately $ 3,562,381.00 from the sale of 5,937,302 pounds of tobacco. This represented an average yield per acre of 1784 pounds compared to 1559 pounds per acre in 1961.

Farmers in the Flue-Cured Tobacco Belt sold a total of 1,408,000,000 pounds of tobacco in 1962. This is the fourth largest crop of record.

We had 6 producers in Pender County who filed an application for a new grower tobacco allotment for the year 1962. Three of these were eligible and received allotments amounting to 1.88 acres.

There were no farms remaining over-planted on tobacco in 1962.

A new law was passed in 1962 which allowed tobacco to be leased from one farm and moved to another farm. A written lease and transfer request, signed by all interested parties, had to be filed with the county committee by April 1, 1962. A total of 134 farms took advantage of this new law and leased a total of 139.24 acres, of which 129.49 acres was transferred to 112 farms. This resulted in a loss of 9.75 acres due to the difference in the normal yields between the farms.

COTTON

In 1962, we had 302 farms with a cotton allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 383.7 acres. The average size cotton allotment was 1.3 acres. Our cotton allotments have diminished in size over the past two or three years due to our farmers failing to plant. According to the Cotton Marketing Quota Regulations farmers must plant or release their cotton each year in order to maintain their full allotment.

The following is a summary of the Release and Reapportionment of cotton in our county for 1962:

Number of farms releasing allotments.....	55
Total Acreage Released.....	93.8
Number of farms receiving released acreage.....	24
Total acreage reapportioned in county.....	49.7
Acreage surrendered to State Committee.....	44.2
Total acreage released on CR farms.....	10.6

There were only 139.9 acres of cotton planted on our farms in 1962. No farms remained over-planted.

A cotton Referendum was held on December 12, 1961 to determine whether farmers favored marketing quotas for the 1962 crop of cotton. Quotas were approved in the referendum and therefore were in effect for the 1962 crop. There were 168 of our farmers who voted in the referendum. Of these, only 2 voted against marketing quotas for the 1962 crop. 48 percent of our eligible producers voted in the referendum.

PEANUTS

For the year 1962 we had 226 farms with an established peanut allotment. Total allotment on these farms was 1350.8 acres. The average size allotment was 6.0 acres. Although peanuts are an allotted crop, any producer may plant up to 1.0 acre without being penalized, providing he does not share in peanuts on any other farm. We had 53 farmere to take advantage of this privilege in 1962, planting a total of 43.8 acres of peanuts.

If a producer does not want to plant his peanuts he can release them to the county committee to be reapportioned to other farms in the county. The following is a summary of the release and reapportionment of peanuts in our county for 1962.

Number of farms releasing allotments.....	23
Total acreage released.....	101.6
Number of farms receiving released acreage.....	51
Total acreage reapportioned in county.....	101.6

We had 4 producers to request new grower peanut allotments for 1962. Three of these were eligible and received allotment amounting to 4.6 acres.

Peanuts are considered one of the basic cash crops in our county. In 1962, there was 974.0 acres of peanuts harvested. Total production from this acreage was 1,234,392 pounds, resulting in a yield per acre of 1267 pounds. This compares with a yield of 1052 pounds per acre in 1961.

WHEAT

Pender County had 246 farms with an established wheat allotment for the year 1962-63. The total allotment for these farms was 442.1 acres. 94 farms were dropped for the 1962-63 year because of their failure to plant wheat for the past three years.

The 15 acre provision which enabled producers to plant up to 15.0 acres of wheat without being panalized was not in effect for 1962. Therefore, to avoid being penalized all farms had to stay within their allotment or small farm base. The small farm base for 1962 was based on the highest acreage planted to wheat on the farm during the years 1959, 1960, or 1961. This small farm base acreage was eligible to either plant or it could be diverted from production by placing in the Wheat Stabilization Program.

247 farmers placed their wheat in the Wheat Stabilization Program and received $28,575.83 for diverting this acreage.

The Feed Wheat Exemption Program which enabled farmers to plant up to 30 acres of wheat for home consumption was in effect for 1962. 19 of our producers took advantage of this program and planted 140.8 acres of wheat for home use.

The Wheat Referendum was held on August 30, 1962. All of the eligible producers voted in the referendum.

FEED GRAIN

The Pender County ASC County Committee is well pleased with the results in the number of farmers who signed up to participate in the 1962 Feed Grain Program. There were 960 farmers who signed up to divert 8,456 acres of corn, grain sorghum and barley, with total value of earned payments amounting to $248,757.00.

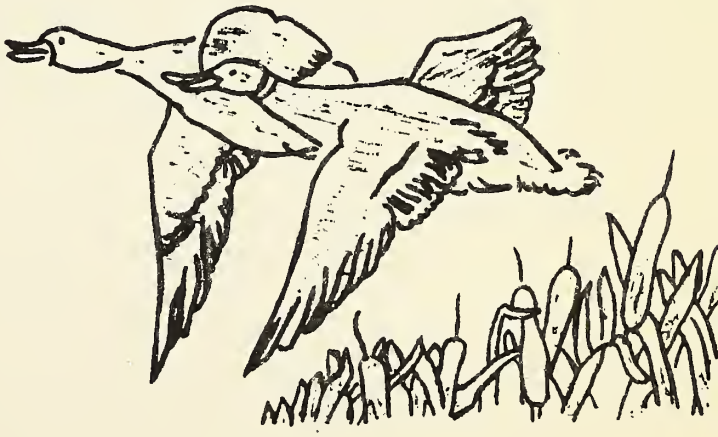
The acreage being diverted was considerably higher than the total diverted acreage for 1961. The cooperation of feed grain producers in this program shows that farmers are very interested in assisting the Department of Agriculture in balancing the supply of food in line with the demand of our consumers.

We are proud of the interest our farmers have shown by proving that the majority are 100 percent in favor of improving the condition that exists in producing food and fiber for our country.

Because of the high degree of cooperation by farmers who recognized the need for bringing supply into balance, and wished to assist their Government in reducing its costs, the following goals set were accomplished:

1. Government stocks of feed grains were reduced.
2. Government costs of farm programs reduced.
3. Farm income was increased.

CONSERVATION RESERVE



ASC Committees administer the remaining phase of the soil bank program - the conservation reserve program. This consists of servicing existing contracts, since 1960 was the last year of accepting additional land under the program. This program was designed to retire cropland from production for a period of years and to conserve and build soil. It was installed as a temporary measure to store up potential productive resources that will be badly needed in a few years and to help reduce the temporary surpluses in certain commodities. Through the program, farmers are paid an annual payment of the acreage put in reserve and also receive payment for part of the cost of putting the land to a conservation use. A producer signed a three, five or ten year contract. If a satisfactory cover crop was growing on the land designated as the conservation reserve, it could be signed up for a three-year period. However, if it was necessary for the Government to assist the producer in establishing a satisfactory cover crop, the minimum number of years he might place the land in the conservation reserve was five. If he desired to plant trees, it was necessary for him to sign a ten-year contract. In addition to the objective of assisting in controlling the production of specific agricultural commodities determined to be in surplus supply, this program has as its further objective to conserve our natural resources and provide farmers an opportunity to place all of their eligible cropland in this program and retire or seek off-the-farm employment.

Some of these contracts expire each year through 1969, with the largest expirations at the end of 1963 and 1968.

The following is a cumulative total of the Conservation Reserve Program in Pender County for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962:

Number of Contracts	Acres	Annual Payments
108	4,177	$ 55,753

Cumulative total of practices for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962:

Practice	Acres
A-2 Permanent Cover	313
A-7 Forestry Tree Cover	2,774
Natural Cover	1,090
Total	4,177

IN APPRECIATION

To the Pender County Board of Commissioners and tax payers of Pender County we sincerely appreciate the conveniently located office, which is highly appreciated by the farmers of the county.

Our many thanks to the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Forestry Service, and Vocational Agriculture Teachers for their unselfish cooperation in helping to make our program a success.

To the Pender Chronicle we extend our most grateful appreciation for relaying to the public articles and news.

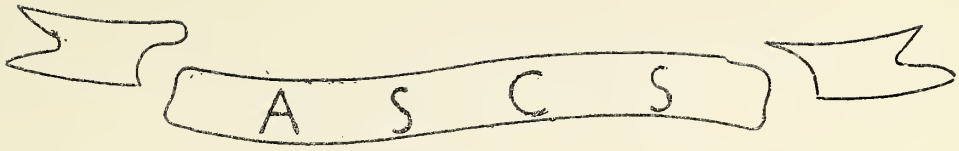
To all vendors of conservation materials and business firms who have cooperated so faithfully and generously in making our program successful, we extend our thanks.

To Station WECT TV, Wilmington, and Ben McDonald, Farm News Reporter, for their most cooperative assistance in making known to the public facts on our farm programs, our many thanks.

We also wish to express our appreciation to our Fieldman, Mr. W. H. Byrd; Our State Supervisors, Mr. Richard Benton and Mr. Johnny Beeman; and to the State Office Personnel who have been so cooperative and understanding in connection with our work and our many problems.

And last but by no means least, we would like to express our gratitude to the farmers of Pender County for their fine spirit of cooperation during 1962. We believe the understanding and public relations between the ASCS Office and farmers of Pender County are unmatched.

O U R C R E E D



WE, AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY . . .

To administer faithfully the Federal programs and functions assigned to us.

To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.

To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.

To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.

To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of our work.

To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

. . AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.